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of civilisation, the primitive history of mankind alone is more intimately allied with social psychology, for the results of research in this domain partake necessarily more of a general than of an individual character. Considering all these limitations, finally, social psychology is defined by Wundt as the science of those psychological phenomena which constitute the groundwork of the general evolution of human communities and are thus present at the origin of all communal intellectual products laying claim to universal validity.

As to the contents of the book it is a systematic digest of a vast amount of material relating to the physical nature and composition of language treated from the point of view of physiological and experimental psychology. Beyond this it does not go. The restrictions which Professor Wundt has imposed upon himself have been rigorously adhered to; the origin and evolution of language are not considered, but are doubtless deferred for subsequent consideration. The first chapter deals with motor expressions of sentiments and feelings; the second with the language of gestures; the third with the typical sounds employed in animal and human language; the fourth with the transformations which linguistic sounds have suffered; the fifth with the formation of words, the psychic conditions of word-composition, the psychology of verbal images, etc. Professor Wundt's attitude with regard to the main problems of psychology are too well known to require explicit repetition, and it is sufficient to say that they have been applied to the materials here in hand, with all his customary vigor and thoroughness. μ.

VORLESUNGEN ÜBER PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE IN IHRER BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE NORMALE PSYCHOLOGIE MIT EINSCHLUSS DER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN DER ERKENNTNISSTHEORIE. By *Dr. phil. et med. Gustav Störriing*, Privatdozent der Philosophie an der Universität Leipzig. Leipsic: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1900. Pages, 468. Price, bound, 10 Marks.

The author of the present volume is a disciple and admirer of Professor Wundt, and the tenets of the Leipsic school are the foundations upon which he builds. The first lecture is devoted to defining psychology and psycho-pathology and to a general characterisation of methods. Rejecting the old definition of psychology as the science of the soul, Dr. Störriing defines it to be the science of the phenomena of consciousness, and to be concerned with the analysis of these phenomena and with the laws of their causal connexion. Psycho-pathology is the science of the diseased and abnormal phenomena of consciousness, and is divided into general psycho-pathology and special psycho-pathology, the former of which is concerned with the effects and general causal relationships of intellectual maladies, and the latter with the medical and therapeutic consequences of the doctrines thus reached. The importance of psycho-pathology for psychology is therefore limited to general psycho-pathology entirely.

What, then, is the psycho-pathological method of psychology? Psychology, with respect to methods, may be divided into, (1) metaphysical psychology, which

was largely an artificial and predetermined construction and was totally unconcerned with observation ; (2) the empirical psychology of self-observation, which while having correct ends in view was handicapped by the uncertainty of its procedure ; and (3) empirical psychology as supplemented by the experimental methods of physics, physiology, anatomy, etc. The possibility of experimenting in the psychological domain is due to the fact that definite psychical phenomena are dependent upon definite physical phenomena. And while the machinery of our intellectual and perceptual imagery is as much dependent upon physical phenomena as are our acts of volition or emotion, here, however, the physical excitations necessary to disengage the psychical phenomena are of far more complex character, and the success which accompanied experimenting in the simpler field was not forthcoming. At this juncture, the study of the pathology of the individual life came to our assistance ; for in pathological cases nature performs for us experiments which are quite beyond our power or conception, and which are almost invariably connected with the complex psychical phenomena most difficult to investigate directly.

Of the phenomena of pathological psychology those cases are naturally most valuable in which a single component only of a psychic whole has been disturbed. The analogy with physical experiment is here perfect. The disturbance in question enables us to determine the efficacy of this component as a direct cause. The intensity of the component may here be recorded, and what is obscure in the normal psychic life here becomes distinct. Next in importance to the alteration or elimination of a single component is that of a limited number of components ; the conclusions which may be drawn in this case being evident. Another ground of the signal importance of pathological phenomena for normal psychology is that they furnish opportunity for *verifying psychological theories*. The ability of a psychological theory to explain pathological phenomena easily and clearly, contributes not a little to its establishment. Further, the study of pathological phenomena is productive of invaluable hints for the *formulation of new problems* ; and this is not one of the least important factors in the advancement of science.

With respect to the relations of anatomy and physiology to the solution of psychological problems, the author accepts the universally acknowledged principle that psychical phenomena run parallel with physiological phenomena, that the two are connected functionally, and that a quantitative alteration in the one series cannot take place without a quantitative alteration in the other. He also accepts the assumption, now regarded as axiomatic, that the physiological processes correlated with psychical phenomena form a closed causal connexion ; and he adds with Wundt " that such phenomena only can be disposed in the relationship of cause and effect as are alike in composition and character ; for such only permit of measurement by like measures and of subsumption under like laws."

The author refuses his assent to the methods which seek the solution of the problems of our psychic life by anatomy and physiology solely ; he does so on the ground of the well-known contention that even the most perfect insight into the

causal connexion of the physiological processes of the cortex can furnish us no information regarding the nature of the psychical phenomena corresponding to them. The same reasoning holds true with regard to all the anatomical centers and channels of nervous communication. It is thus certain that in the majority of cases the psychological method is more certain to lead to the desired results than the anatomical and physiological method. We have discovered, for instance, by this method the laws of the succession and association of images, whereas the corresponding physiological processes are still veiled in obscurity. On the other hand, it would be a mistake in his opinion to follow the psychological method of observation absolutely; it is impossible sometimes to reach results without consideration of the physiological factors. In many instances the psychical situation is not analysable from the psychical side with absolute certainty, because certain classes of sensations, with whose alteration we may be concerned, cannot be placed in the center of consciousness. In sum, the pursuit of psychical phenomena is to be conducted predominantly along psychological lines; but the physiological factors frequently furnish valuable assistance, and are sometimes indispensable.

The preceding considerations viewed as a methodology for psycho-pathological research are not exactly new, but they are important as determining the attitude of the author to his subject. The work consists of twenty-five lectures devoted (1) to the psycho-pathology of the intellectual functions, (2) to the psycho-pathology of the emotions, and (3) to the psycho-pathology of the will, in so far as these topics bear upon normal psychology. Hallucinations of sight, hearing, movement, and taste, aphasia, paraphasia, amnesia, and anomalies of the ego-consciousness, are among the subjects treated.

μ.

DER AUFBAU DER MENSCHLICHEN SEELE. Eine psychologische Skizze. By Dr. med. H. Kroell. Leipsic: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1900. Pages, 392. Price, bound, 6 Marks.

Dr. Kroell was moved to the composition of the present work by the truculent intellectual struggles which signalised the Psychological Congress at Munich in 1896. He is convinced that the difficulties which have stood in the way of the felicitous solution of the great burning problems of psychology are in the main attributable to the unnatural separation of force and matter, and ulteriorly also of body and soul. His conception of the psychic life is absolutely that of the evolutionary monistic view, but its novelty has perhaps received more emphasis at the hands of the author than the nature of the case would seem to justify. The soul is considered as being constantly in growth, and its development as not ceasing even with death, but as continuing in the culture and civilisation of the species. In fact, we have here the phylogenesis of the human soul roughly traced on the background of anatomical, physiological, and general biological and cosmological considerations. The reasoning runs somewhat as follows:

Man sprang originally from cellular elements, reaching the vegetative stage